

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN GERMANY.

Described as "Act of Violence."

(Reuter's Service.)

Mayence, March 8.
French and Belgian troops occupied Duisburg at noon, whilst the Rhine flotilla occupied Ruhrort.

Allied Proclamation.

Mayence, March 8.
General Degoutte has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dueseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort declaring that the Allies have been compelled to occupy the towns as guarantees, since the German Government does not intend to fulfil its Treaty engagements. The occupation is in no wise hostile towards the population and no obstacle will be placed on the economic life of the region. The Allied authorities are ready to help to improve the workers' situation, particularly to ensure the food supply, and they intend to make a regime of liberty and order prevail, thus to develop prosperity.

German Ambassador Leaves.

London, March 8.
The German Ambassador to London is proceeding to Berlin to-night in response to a summons from Berlin to explain the position.

"Never Say Die."

London, March 8.
The German delegates have departed for Berlin. Crowds gathered at the Savoy and Victoria Station, but there were no demonstrations. Dr. von Simons remarked to Reuter: "We hope to return soon. Never say die."

"An Act of Violence."

Berlin, March 8.
In the Reichstag, a full house assembled. During a speech interspersed with cheers, Herr Fehrenbach described the penalties as an act of violence, saying "the Allied conditions are to be applied by force; therefore, they have nothing to do with the principles of right."
Herr Fehrenbach declared that Germany, including the parts about to be struck by the Allies' measures, was united in determination and endurance. Like Dr. von Simons, Herr Fehrenbach said he was willing to leave the verdict to history, which would have something to say not only as regards war guilt but also the dictates of Versailles.

British Press Comment.

London, March 8.
In contrast to the unanimity of the British Press, including the Liberal papers, in ridiculing Dr. von Simons' first offer, it is noteworthy that the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Star* to-day echo the strong language of the *Daily News* this morning in denouncing the decision of the Allies to refuse to give Germany a breathing space, describing it as a capitulation to France's policy of revenge and opposed to British national interests because it involves possibilities of Allied friction. The sanctions are calculated to defeat the industrial recovery of Germany which Mr. Lloyd George has hitherto maintained is essential to peace and restoration of trade.
All the papers, however, declare that the tactless and inept speeches of Dr. von Simons, who is in the grip of Nationalists, contributed to the general exhibition of bankrupt statesmanship.

GLASGOW HONOURS THE HEIR-APPARENT.

Prince's Speech on Receiving Freedom of City.

London, March 8.
The Prince of Wales has been granted the Freedom of Glasgow. An attempt of the unemployed to demonstrate outside St Andrew's Hall proved a fiasco. The Prince, acknowledging the freedom, said that he had not come to see the Industries Fair, but to see the people.
After eulogising Glasgow's war achievements, His Royal Highness said that all were trying to get back to peace conditions, but this word must be prefixed—"Happy". It was impossible to attain these conditions till all sections of the community were satisfied. "If we can give and take sufficiently," said the Prince "there are no difficulties which cannot be overcome (cheers). We must not be too impatient in the presence of the horrible epidemic of unemployment, with the consequent tragedy of suffering. It worries me a great deal, and upsets me particularly to know it affects thousands of men who fought overseas. I want the Lord Provost to assure them that I am thinking of them in their trouble. My earnest hope is that conditions will soon improve."

THE TRADE SLUMP.

Board of Trade Returns for February.

London, March 8.
The trade slump is clearly evidenced in the Board of Trade returns for February, which show imports of 97 millions—a decrease of 73 millions compared with February 1920, while exports of 68 millions showed a decrease of 17½ millions.

RIOT IN UPPER SILESIA.

French Lieutenant Killed.

Paris, March 8.
A message from Oppeln, Upper Silesia, states that a band of Germans attacked a Polish meeting at Beuthen on the 6th inst. On troops intervening a French lieutenant named Daban was killed by a blow from a bludgeon. French Chasseurs restored order.

CHICAGO MEATPACKERS REDUCE WAGES.

New York, March 8.
The Chicago Meatpackers' Association is reducing the wages of 100,000 men next week by approximately 12½ per cent.

SPANISH PREMIER ASSASSINATED.

Whilst Motoring from the Chamber.

(Reuter's Service.)

Madrid, March 8.
The Premier, Senor Dato, was assassinated last evening whilst motoring from the Chamber. Several shots were fired.

HANDING BACK MINES TO OWNERS.

Bill Passes Second Reading.

London, March 8.
In the House of Commons, by 277 votes to 72, the Bill handing back the coal industry to the owners on the 31st ult. passed second reading. A grave situation is threatened if owners and miners do not reach an agreement as regards wage reduction.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON REGARDING AUSTRIA.

Ministers About to Start from Vienna.

Vienna, March 8.
At the invitation of the British Government, the Chancellor, Dr. Mayer, the Finance Minister, Herr Grimm, and Minister of Food, Herr Gruenberger, are on the eve of proceeding to London via Paris to hold a conference.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, March 8.
It is reported that a certain foreign Minister has declared that conditions must be arranged before the establishment of a Special Judicial Court to substitute the Mixed Court in Shanghai, and it is predicted that the Settlement extension is the principal condition.
A report from Tientsin states that Li Yuan-bung has refused the request of the Military Government to go to the South.
Li She-wai has left for Tientsin to assist Liang She-yee in the negotiation of ten million dollar loan for the Chinese National Bank. It is said that an agreement is almost concluded.
(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

WHY THE MYSTERY?

Japanese Crown Prince's Visit.

Is the Crown Prince of Japan arriving in Hongkong to-morrow? Perhaps you know. We don't. But that we haven't made every endeavour to find out.
Our enquiries began this morning, when one of our representatives telephoned to Government House and asked if he might speak to the Private Secretary. His Excellency's A.D.C., Capt. McGrath, answered the call and, on learning who was speaking, asked what it was we wanted to know.
Our representative explained that he was in search of definite information as to the precise date on which the Crown Prince was expected. He was then asked to give his reasons for desiring such knowledge. The A.D.C. was told what he might have guessed, namely, that we desired a reporter and a photographer to be at Blake Pier for the official landing.
Capt. McGrath replied:—"I am afraid that under those circumstances I can divulge nothing just now."
The *Telegraph* man:—"Is the visit supposed to be a secret one? Surely it's a matter of public interest and importance?"
Capt. McGrath:—"I can tell you nothing officially."
The *Telegraph* man:—"Perhaps I might explain that we have learned that arrangements are being made to entertain the Japanese blue-jackets and officers of the cruiser Katori, and it's only because we wish to have accurate information that I am enquiring."
Capt. McGrath:—"Under instructions from His Excellency I can tell you nothing at all at present. The less I say about it the better."
The *Telegraph* man replied with the formal "Thank you" and rang off.
Later in the day, we endeavoured to secure some definite information from the Colonial Secretary, who, however, stated that he had no knowledge of the arrangements being made for the reception of the Royal visitor. He added that he understood the Crown Prince was arriving to-morrow, but what the detailed arrangements were he did not know. Asked if he could tell us of anyone who knew what was being done, Mr. Severn stated that possibly Mr. Posenby-Fane could help us.

LENTEN MISSION.

Visit Of Father Lynch.

At the urgent invitation of His Lordship Bozzoni, Father P. M. Lynch, C.S.S.R., has come from Manila, P. I., to preach a Lenten Mission to the Catholics of Hongkong. The opening sermon will be delivered at the 9.30 Mass next Sunday morning. The first Evening sermon will be at 6 p.m. next Sunday night. The Mission will last for one week—from Passion Sunday, March 13th, to Palm Sunday, March 20th. The Order of Mission Services each week-day will be Mass and short morning Conference at 7.30 a.m., Mission Sermon and Benediction at 6 p.m. each evening during the week.
Father Lynch, who came by the "Taming" on a work visit to the China Coast, is well known in Hongkong and Kowloon. His Missions and Retreats given some years ago—before the war—were largely by Catholics and non-Catholics. He even gave a Missionette in Shamen, after the fall of the Chinese Empire, when stray bullets were flying in the streets of Canton and discarded queues could be bought for a trifle in the public markets. Since his last visit here, Father Lynch spent four years in missionary activities in Australia and New Zealand and preached in many Cathedrals and Churches of the Commonwealth and Dominion. Father Lynch, now Superior of their house in Malate, Manila, belongs to the Redemptorist Congregation of priests founded by St. Alphonsus Liguori. He has a simple, direct style of talking and, by way of illustration, punctuates his addresses by scriptural narrative and personal reminiscences of the Orient and Occident.

So we rang up Mr. Posenby-Fane at Government House and his reply to our enquiry was:—"I am afraid I cannot tell you. There is no information at all at present."
"But isn't he expected to-morrow?" we queried.
"Yes, he is expected to-morrow, but I cannot give you any information at present."
Then he rang off. So did we.

SHIPPING SLUMP.

The "Methven" Laid Up.

The stagnant state of the freight market is causing a number of boats to be laid up in Hongkong. This is not only common to Hongkong, but reports received from Japan and the North tell the same story.
So far, we have been accustomed to hearing of relatively small vessels being laid up by their owners, but it is now reported that the crew of the C.P.O.S. *Methven* have received notice informing them that as the boat is going to be laid up their services will have to be dispensed with for the time being.
The *Methven* came in last Thursday from Saigon with 6,500 tons of rice, and has apparently found difficulty in securing further freight.
The large stocks of rice in the godowns here, both of the Saigon and Bangkok varieties, preclude the merchants from augmenting them at the present stage. There is not much freight offering therefore from Saigon or Bangkok and with trade depressed at present, it will not be surprising to learn of more vessels being laid up in the near future, unless something happens to inspire more confidence.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Report.

The report of the Committee of the Hongkong St. George's Society, for presentation at the fourth annual general meeting, to be held at the City Hall on Friday, 11th March at 5.30 p.m., states:—

Your Committee has pleasure in presenting to you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920. The cash balance in hand now stands at \$6,752.34 as against \$7,799.14 at the close of the previous year.
During the year the following sums were expended in assisting distressed English people:—
1. English woman and two children assistance with passage to England ... \$ 200.00
2. Ex-member of H.M. Forces cost of passage to Japan, etc. ... 178.14
3. Ex-member of H.M. Forces assistance whilst out of work ... 100.00
4. Ex-member of H.M. Forces cost of passage to Canada and assistance ... 333.64
\$ 811.78
The following grants from the Society's Funds were also made to mark the occasion of St. George's Day:—
1. The Director of Education for Prize Essays and for the purchase of books for the British Schools ... \$ 250.00
2. H.M. Forces Entertainment Funds ... 1,000.00
\$1,250.00
On the 6th January a Ball was held in the City Hall at which more than 1,100 persons were present, and on 11th November a successful smoking concert was given by the Society in the Theatre Royal.
During the year 140 new members joined the Society, the membership of which now totals over 500.
Your Committee deeply regret to record the death of the following members since the last report:—Mr. J. H. Gardiner, Mr. D. K. Moss, Mr. W. R. Noble and extend sincere sympathy to their relations.
The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants to whom our thanks are due.

"MANY A SLIP."

Owing to the vessel sticking on the slipway, the launch of the Italian liner *Conte Rosso* from Beaumont's yard at Dalmeir, Southamptonshire, has been postponed.

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company for the year ending 31st December, 1920, states:—
The gross profit for the year is ... \$1,785,189.14
After paying interest ... \$20,984.30
and depreciating plant, &c., by ... \$1,442,734.63
and paying a bonus to staff of ... \$110,000.00
\$1,573,618.93

there remains a net profit of ... \$2,811,570.21
and adding amount brought forward as per last Report ... \$976,045.62
less Interim Dividend paid 11th October, 1920, \$240,000.00
736,045.62

leaves available a sum of ... \$3,547,615.83
which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—
To pay a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or \$5.00 per share, \$300,000.00
To pay a Bonus to Shareholders of \$11.00 per share \$660,000.00
To transfer to Reserve Fund \$1,750,000.00
To carry forward to new account, \$837,615.83
\$3,547,615.83

Directors.—In accordance with Article No. 90 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone and Mr. G. M. Dodwell retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election. Mr. G. W. Barton retired from the Board on leaving the Colony, and Mr. H. P. White was invited to join the Board in his place. Sir Robert Ho Tung was also invited to join the Board and these appointments require confirmation at this meeting Mr. A. S. Sorensen resigned on leaving the Colony. Mr. H. P. White has been appointed Chairman for the year 1921.
Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

"HONG MOI" DISASTER.

Crew Still in Swatow.

It was expected that the crew of the ill-fated *Hong Moi* would arrive this morning from Swatow where they were taken, but a message has been received from the British Consul at Swatow stating that he has detained the crew there pending information as to where the Court of Enquiry into the loss of the vessel will be held.

BOUND FOR PARIS.

A Distinguished Chinese Visitor.

Chu Chi-chen, the former Chinese Minister of Interior and former chief delegate to the Shanghai Conference, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on his way to Paris, where he is to express thanks on behalf of the President of China for the recent French honour conferred on the latter.
After banquets on Sir Robert Ho Tung and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chupak, the visitor was entertained at the Kam Ling Hotel. This morning he called on H.E. the Governor and left again at noon.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand to-day was 2s. 3½d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—30.10. Temperature:—69. Humidity:—61.

LIGHTING-UP TIME.

Lighting-up time to-day is 6.30 p.m.

DON'T FORGET.

Today.

Theatre Royal.—Banvard Musical Comedy Co. present "Girls and Giggles"—8.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

To-morrow.

Coronet Theatre—2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ENFORCING THE TREATY.



Left—Mr. Lloyd George, who told the Germans that the Allied penalties would be enforced. Right—General Degoutte, in supreme command of the Allied forces occupying German towns.

SOMETHING NEW

TEN DANCE HITS ON THE FEBRUARY
VICTOR RECORDS

- Just snap your fingers at care—Darling—Foxtrot.
Paul Whitman & His Orch'
- 35704 Caresses—Medley Fox Trot Paul Whitman & His Orch'
- Tip Top—Medley Fox Trot—Saxophones
Six Brown Brothers
- 18714 If a wish could make it so—Fox Trot
Six Brown Brothers
- If you could care—Medley Waltz Smith's Orchestra
- 18715 Happy—One Step Smith's Orchestra
- Let the Rest of the World go By—Waltz—
Ferera & Franchini
- 18716 My Isle of Golden Dreams—Waltz—
Blue & White Marimba Band
- 12th Street Rag—Fox Trot All Star Trio
- 18713 Dotty Dimples—One Step All Star Trio

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TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Passing of the Victorian Age.

It is twenty years to-day since the good Queen Victoria died, and the period that we know as the "Victorian Age" came formally to an end, writes Mr. R. A. Scott-James.

From such a distance we look back upon that dim other-world which gave us our first impressions of childhood, an age peopled with tall frock-coated seniors for whom crinolines and side-whiskers were a memory of yesterday, when willow girls were blushing maidens, and "boys" would be boys, and middle-age was terrific in the respect that was due to it and the odour of sanctity it shed abroad.

It is gone; and still the abiding memory of the admirable Queen who presided over it is that of her "goodness." Though we know that she was versed in European Court politics, that she contributed no small part to the making of the British Constitution, that she knew when to give way and was immovable when sure of her ground, yet, when all is said and done, it is her conspicuous and dominant "goodness" that makes her the human epitome of her age.

IMPECCABLE PERSONS. And it was an age when men were esteemed great just in proportion as they established a reputation for goodness. The bad men who were thriving in England when Victoria came to the throne gradually disappeared, and good men took their places.

What a galaxy of impeccable persons! First the Prince-Consort himself; and among politicians, the Brights, Cobdens, Gladstones, Bradlaugh; among Churchmen, F. Newman, F. D. Maurice, and a hundred others; the gentle virtues of Tennyson and Mrs. Browning were an example to poets, and the dreadful aspect of the Martineaus, George Eliot and Ruskin inspired awe in the hearts of the young and ardent. Dickens, and even the sardonic Thackeray were nothing if not moralists.

Good, exemplary people, nearly all of these great men and women. And around them, on all sides, hundreds of lesser oracles, of virtue, personages whose conspicuous good works earned them the statues which perpetuate their memory in the public places of London to-day—the men who completed the abolition of the slave trade, the men who founded Sunday schools, the men who urged the rights of small nationalities (internationalism was not then invented), the pioneers of missionary enterprise. They live in the memories of those who still carry on and collect funds for the institutions they founded, and for the imagination they exist side by side with Florence Nightingale and the boy who stood on the burning deck.

WORLDLY WISE MEN. What a standard those worthy middle-class gentlemen set themselves and their children to live up to! There were some who held that virtue was its own

reward; more, who held that it was rewarded. The latter must have been right, for is it not a fact that among the men most remarkable for uprightness in those days were those who made the largest fortunes? Consider the great, flourishing, typical British businesses of to-day. Most of them were founded in the early-Victorian period by men worthy of the statues erected to them.

Even those who failed to maintain these high standards in all activities of private life were careful to conceal their faults. In the domestic circle at least no careless word might be spoken. Sins were kept for the company of sinners, and respectable society ignored their existence. Before the young lay the choice between Paradise on the one side and Hell on the other. There was no half-way house.

It is true, it was an age of unprecedented poverty, existing side by side with unprecedented wealth. The suburbs were built in those days, and slum properties became good investments. There were more charities than had ever existed before, and there was more occasion for them. The poor were still the "lower classes." They might have remained so to this day, and the middle classes still be practising the same virtues if some pestilential fellows had not come along and invented universal elementary education. That proved the undoing of the Victorian Age.

ATTEMPTS AT ESCAPE. For 20 years we have been trying to live it down, to escape from what seems to us to be its hypocrisy. For 20 years we have been trying to get rid of a habit of mind which put propriety before righteousness, charities before charity, unctuousness before spirituality, appearances before realities. The spirit of that age was challenged in the social battles of 1900 to 1914.

The rise of democracy dealt it a heavy blow. It had cast a veneer over civilization. It had left its imprint on institutions, and its language had been spoken in Parliament, in the pulpit, and on the Bench. Its authority was now in question, its solemnity ridiculed, its pretensions exposed; it was castigated by every novelist, dramatist and freelance thinker who remembered with bitterness the discipline of his childhood.

Finally came the war, and what seemed to be the death-blow to Victorianism. But its spirit was strong and deeply engrained. I doubt if it is dead yet. It is too useful an adjunct of privilege to be allowed easily to die.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANISER ILL. Mr. William F. McCombs, Manager of the National Presidential campaign in 1912, which placed Woodrow Wilson in the President's Chair, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1912 to 1916, lies critically ill with heart disease, states a New York message.

THE YOUTH OF GERMANY.

Building Anew.

[The following article is by Mr. Coningsby Dawson, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, an organ with Teutonic sympathies, and must be read in that light, but is of interest as contributing to an all round view of the situation.]

The youth of Germany are in revolt. They have established an invisible system of trenches in every school, every university.

Though they may not know it, and would perhaps disown it, they are banded together to withstand that same intolerance of auto-cracy which hurried lovers of freedom from the ends of the earth that it might be crushed on the Western front.

These new armies, which are winning the old battle, have given themselves a name. They call themselves the *Freie Deutsche Jugend*—the Free Youth of Germany. Their ranks are made up of girls as well as boys. In isolated instances they are organised, but for the most part they are knights errant.

The Free Youth of Germany range in age from mere children to university students. They are against tyranny in every form; against meaningless conventions, against conscription, against war, against inherited hates, against all traditions and institutions which hamper and capacity for self-development. If you ask them to formulate their doctrine they grow vague. Each one answers in terms of his or her personal idealism and disillusionment. They want to be happy—that is what it amounts to, and they have never been happy.

VICTIMS OF THE WAR. The world of grown people has proved itself cruel. They will have nothing to do with it. They refuse to accept its authority. They will build society afresh. From time immemorial, they tell you, the youth of all countries has been hectoring and abused; they are going to harness the youth of every race in a Titanic effort to correct the injustices of human affairs.

"Humanitarians at the duckling stage," a cynic might call them, and then add as his verdict, "They'll grow out of that." God forbid that they should! Their attempt to break their chains is the most hopeful sign in Central Europe.

They have seized on the dream of a new generosity. They will appeal over the heads of their adults to the youth of the nations for friendship. "We children were never enemies," they say. "We did not make the war. We were the victims of it. We were not consulted."

THE REVOLUTION BEGUN. "Poor kids," is one's first comment. But their demands are not to be dismissed so lightly. The Free Youth have already commenced a revolution. It is a revolution of ideas—ideas in the main which have not become articulate. But these child enthusiasts will be men and women soon. They will have to be heard.

No one can foresee to what lengths their yearning for freedom may carry them. It should be the business of the Allies to show them sympathy and give them directions.

There are three points in their movement which deserve to be made emphatic. The first is that they are absolutely correct in their assertion that the children of the Allies were never at war with the children of Germany. The second is that the Free Youth of Germany are fighting for precisely the same ideals for which the Allies fought, and are doing their fighting on German soil, where it will be most effective. The third is that they are showing a spirit of regeneration which, if it is encouraged, will become the national spirit of to-morrow.

For the safety of the world, if for no less selfish reason, their movement deserves the Allies' consideration.

A part of their ideal has already found expression in the new German Constitution, which was passed two months after the signing of the Peace Treaty. The clause is No. 148, and reads: "Our schools must educate our children not only in a spirit of patriotism, but also in a spirit of international reconciliation."

As Doctor von Simons, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said when he pointed it out to me: "That wasn't so bad as a beginning, when only two months had elapsed since our humiliation at Versailles."

RELIEF WORK. The American and British relief work done in Germany is being

NOTICE.

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concentrated on the youth. For the American relief the Society of Friends are the dispensers. At the present moment 600,000 children are being fed at American relief stations which the Friends are operating, but there are at least 400,000 more who ought to be included. Whether they are included depends on what funds are forthcoming within the next month.

The schemes for saving the youth of Germany are exceedingly thorough. Starting with the unborn child, they finish with the student at the university. By far the larger part of the funds for the student feeding are contributed by Great Britain.

The thirst for learning since the close of the war has become abnormal. Students attending the universities are one-third in excess of the capacity. They are young men and women drawn from every class and welded together by an almost painful enthusiasm for democracy.

The sacrifices which they make to gain an education sometimes reach the point of martyrdom. One girl, who is by no means exceptional, attends her lectures by day and scrubs floors as a charwoman by night. If it was not for the one substantial meal in the 24 hours which the Friends provide she would starve.

WHERE PEACE MUST COMMENCE. It is to such people that the American and British Friends are

ministering. They realise that, if there is ever to be peace between the sons and daughters of the nations who fought, the peace must commence in the heart.

The point which cannot be made too emphatic is that Young Germany is no party to the offences of the middle-aged Germany. It is just that a distinction should be made between the new and the old.

The new is fighting our battle for us. In the universities it is fighting the professors who insist on teaching reactionary doctrines. The students, being young, are sick and tired of the glorification of the old bad past; they insist on starting with to-day and looking forward.

If we desire it we can have them for our friends. Not to desire it would be a crime unpardonable. To destroy a bad world was necessary, but to help build a good one is braver.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE BEST EXERCISE. "There is no exercise to beat walking," said a doctor in a workman's compensation case at Clerkenwell Court.

NOVELIST'S HOME AS CLUB. Kingston Lodge, Northdown, Surrey, and one time the residence of George Meredith, the novelist, is now doing duty as a club for ex-service men.

TYRES! TUBES! TYRES!

NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Prices of Tyres and Tubes.

Size.	Make.	Prices.	
		Tyres.	Tubes.
28 x 3	Fisk (Clincher-Motor cycle)	25.00	9.000
31 x 4	Fisk (Clincher)	60.00	13.00
31 x 4	Sioux (Clincher)	80.50	13.50
33 x 4	Dunlop (Straight side)	75.00	13.50
33 x 4	Sioux (Straight side)	88.50	13.50
34 x 4	Fisk (Clincher Plain tread)	60.00	15.50
34 x 4	Fisk (Straight side) N.S.	70.00	15.50
34 x 4	Sioux (S.S.)	90.00	15.50
34 x 4	Dunlop (S.S.)	95.00	15.50
35 x 4	Dunlop (Clincher)	95.00	16.00
35 x 4	U.S. Chain (S.S.)	100.00	16.00
37 x 5	Dunlop (Clincher or S.S.)	130.00	20.00
815 x 105	Sioux (Clincher)	75.00	14.00
880 x 120	Sioux (Clincher)	105.00	17.50

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

24, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Tel. 482 & 3552.

Tel. 482 & 3552.

THE STYMIE IN GOLF.**America Adopts A New Rule.**

Mr. W. D. Vanderpool, the secretary of the United States Golf Association, reports that a new rule dealing with the vexed question of the stymie has been adopted in the United States. It will be remembered that at the conference between the governing bodies in America and Britain, amongst other questions, the rule relating to the stymie was discussed at some length. The outcome was the following rule being drawn up for presentation to the Committee of the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Club:

"Definition.—When both balls are on the putting green and the opponent's ball lies in any position which the player regards as interfering with the line on which he wishes to play, the opponent is said to have laid the player a 'stymie' provided the balls be not within six inches of each other."

"Stymie.—If the opponent lay the player a stymie, the player may remove the opponent's ball. The opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke."

"Note.—If a player playing within the boundaries of the putting green lays himself a stymie, the rule does not apply."

The United States Association played under this rule at the Amateur Championship meeting at the Engineers' Club with the idea of uniformity of rules in Britain and America, but the Royal and Ancient Rules Committee failed to secure unanimous support of the rule, and it was, therefore, not presented for the consideration of the Royal and Ancient Club.

Now the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, with the sanction and approval of a the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club, has adopted a new rule, which eliminates the stymie definition or mention of the stymie as follows:

"When the balls are on the putting green, the player may remove the opponent's ball. The opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke."

The Executive Committee, it is reported, proposes to give the new rule a fair trial in order to ascertain whether or not it meets the conditions and is in accord with the sentiment of the golfers of the United States.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor.
The Office has been REMOVED to 1st Floor, No. 15, Connaught Road, Central, (beyond the Post Office).
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921.

DON'T BUY GLASSES.

as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye are revealed only by a careful examination, and can only be corrected with specially ground lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting Opticians (the only competent optical manufacturing house in the colony) located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and a pair of lenses be specially ground to correct their defects.

MONKS' DOGS HUNT MURDERERS.

Escape on Skis.
An exploit by two mysterious handits on skis in the Alps is reported in a Geneva message. The monks of the famous Augustinian hospice situated on the Grand St. Bernard mountain heard revolver shots. Suspecting some mishap, they sent their St. Bernard dogs out, and the clever animals soon discovered about a mile from the monastery, three men lying dead in the snow. Their bodies were riddled with bullets and they had been robbed of all they carried.

Marks left on the snow showed that the thieves had marched on skis. The monks sent their dogs out in pursuit, but the animals soon lost trace of the men, who are believed to be clever skiers. Police were informed, and, with the help of the monastery dogs, have searched in vain for the criminals.

The victims of this new type of brigands were rich Italians, who had left Aosta the previous day without guides with the intention of ascending the Grand St. Bernard mountain.

They were last seen alive in the village of Signord. After lunching in a little restaurant in the village, they left for the monastery, where they intended to spend the night.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Tuesday 29th. March 1921 at noon for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December 1920.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th. to the 29th. March 1921 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong 7th. March, 1921.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Notice is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 15th March 1921 to WEDNESDAY, 16th April 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1921.

HONGKONG CLUB.**NOTICE.**

The Thirty-fifth Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 11th March, 1921

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

(for account of the concerned)

202 Bales Hemp

8 Bales Tobacco

and afterwards at No. 19 Passage

381 Bales Hemp (loose)

(all more or less damaged by fire & sea-water)

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 11th March, 1921,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Blackwood & Teakwood Furniture

Comprising—

Blackwood: Couches, lady's

desk, armchairs, flower stands,

stools, curio stands, card table,

teapots, etc. etc.

Teakwood:—Extension dining

table and chairs, bookcases, desks,

flower stands, overmantels, side-

boards with bevelled mirrors, ice

chest, dinner wagons, helstands,

dressing tables, washstands, chest

of drawers, etc. etc.

Also

Electric-plated ware, cutlery,

glassware, etc.

On view from Thursday, the

10th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

For a short Season only

W. BANVARD

presents his new

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO' 1921

assisted by the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

In the latest

LONDON & NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT & To-morrow	A New, Mirthful Musical Melange "GIRLS & GIGGLES"
Fri. & Sat. 11th & 12th	A Bright, Breezy, Musical Comedy "COMING DOWN"
Sat. 12th at 4.30 p.m.	Reduced Price Matinee "COMING DOWN"

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

Plan will be open from 5.15 to 7.30 p.m. at the

HONGKONG HOTEL COUNTER

Prices \$4, \$2 & 1. Matinee \$3, \$2 & 1.

Sailors, Soldiers & Children Half Price to Matinees only.

MADAM KEELER WILL SHOW THE LATEST FROCKS, HATS, FANS & LINGERIE DIRECT FROM PARIS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL STAGE ENTRANCE—DAILY FROM 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 2 to 5 p.m. THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

NOTICE.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the City Hall on Friday, 11th March at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes—

(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.

(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.

(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.

C. BLAKER,

Hon. Secretary

Hongkong, 1st March, 1921.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Forty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agent, Pedder's Street, on Friday the 18th March at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to 18th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Comra y's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th MARCH, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1920.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1921.

NOTICE.

Our Manager, Mr. H. Cayrou, being on leave to Paris, we beg to inform our Clients that from this date, Mr. H. Geoffroy will take over the Management of our Branch in Hongkong during Mr. Cayrou's absence.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

14, Des Vœux Road, CH

Hongkong, 3rd March 1921.

WAR MEMORIAL.**SUBSCRIPTION LIST.**

For the erection by Public Subscription of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the "War Memorial Institute" and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a permanent stone memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:—

Messrs. Lane Crawford

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh

Messrs. Moutrie

Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd.

The Hongkong Club

The Hongkong Cricket Club

The Club Lusitano

The Engineers' Institute

The Victoria Recreation Club

The Kowloon Cricket Club

The Kowloon Bowling Club

The Peak Club

The Club de Recreio

The Craigengower Club

M. J. BREEN,

Hon. Secretary War Memorial Committee.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Bank Holiday, Monday, March 28th, 1920.

FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE.

At the request of numerous patrons, a fancy dress dinner dance will be held on the above date.

Table reservations can be made at the Hongkong Hotel (Telephone No. 32) or direct to Repulse Bay Hotel (Telephones Nos. 881 and 807).

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

The approach roads to the above Hotel are closed temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the main entrance until completion of such work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 57.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries", will be received at this Office until Noon on Monday, the 14th day of March, 1921, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong and the New Territories, for a period ending 31st December, 1921, or, as an alternative, for a period ending 31st December, 1923.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Open Annual Crown Rent.	Deposit with tender.
Tan Tin Wan No. 2	1.84	\$200.00	\$30.00
Ab Kung Ngam No. 2	.05	\$1,300.00	\$100.00
Cha Wan Ling No. 31	1.30	\$180.00	\$30.00
Ngau Tan Kuk No. 4, 21	1.75	\$250.00	\$30.00

WANTED.

WANTED.—Lady General Office ASSISTANT with knowledge of typewriting. State salary required. Apply Box No. 527 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Furnished Room with board for Bachelor, Kowloon side.—Apply Box 325 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

EMPLOYMENT.—Expert Lady Stenographer, English, just from Home, desires situation with British Firm, part or whole time. Five years Government Secretarial Experience. Apply Box 523 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Britisher desires one or two furnished rooms, with or without board. Central district preferred. Reply with terms to Box 512 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.**MILNER'S SAFES**

APPLY TO

LAMMERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

FOR SALE.

One Hornaby—Ackroyd Oil Engine—3½ Horse Power. Fuel Kerosene. Complete with cooling apparatus; in good condition. May be viewed by appointment at GUN CLUB HILL BARRACKS KOWLOON.

Apply to the undersigned, LAMMERT BROS.

SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

By agreement between the Exchange Banks, SATURDAY BANKING HOURS in Hongkong, beginning on Saturday the 5th. March, 1921, will be as follows:—
From 9.30 a.m. to 12 Noon only
For all Banking Business.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1921.

NOTICE.

2nd WILTSHIRE REGIMENT "AT HOME."

A Polo Match, JARDINES V. THE WILTSHIRE REG'T., will be played at 3 P.M. next SATURDAY, at Causeway Bay, to be followed at 4.30 P.M. by a Skittle Gymkhana; events open to Members of the Hongkong Polo Club.

Lt.-Col. J. R. WYNDHAM and The Officers, 2nd Wiltshire Regt., will be "At Home" on the Ground and will be glad to see their friends if they will accept this invitation in lieu of formal cards.

NOTICE.

POLO MATCH AND SKITTLE GYMKHANA.

Immediately after the Polo Match which is being played on Saturday next, the 12th instant, the following Skittle Gymkhana will be held.

- Event No. 1. Polo Ball Race in pairs.
2. Ladies' Nomination Race.
3. Pigsticking.
4. Ladies' Nomination Race.
5. Musical Chairs.
6. Artists' Stakes. (Ladies' Nomination).

Entries are free but confined to Members of the Polo Club only, and will be accepted on the ground during the Polo Match. Intending competitors are requested to hand in their entries as early as possible.

S. E. GRIMSTONE,

Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

Hongkong, 7th March 1921.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., LTD.

WHITE ZINC, WHITE LEAD & COLOURED PAINTS & OILS ARE DESERVEDLY FAMOUS.

ANTI-FOULING & ANTI-CORROSIVE SHIPS' PAINTS.

ARE OF PROVED SUPERIORITY.

OFFICE—

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 673.

Represented by

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

PYERIS

An exact production of the water of a famous European

Spa—Blends perfectly with Wines and Spirits—

especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or touch not the Pyorian Spring.
There, shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
and drinking deeply sobers us again."

POPE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1921.

THE DECISION.

Events have moved apace in the last forty-eight hours after the reparations question had dragged itself along over the length period since the Armistice, or, at any rate, since the Treaty of Versailles. The discussion over the German counter-proposals having broken down, instructions were telegraphed yesterday directing military movements to begin, and the new Customs regime in the occupied territories will come into operation to-morrow. It will be recollected that after Dr. von Simons had presented "ludicrously inadequate" counter-proposals last week, the Premier outlined an ultimatum, of which the steps just mentioned are an earnest. The movement of troops is presumably for the occupation of certain towns on the right bank of the Rhine, while the new Customs regime will collect, on behalf of the Reparations Commissions, the duties to be levied both on imports and exports crossing the boundary of the Rhine. Further, nationals of the Allies will pay a certain proportion of their accounts in respect of German goods to their respective Governments.

The proceedings at the London Conference closed with a characteristic protest from Dr. von Simons at the Allies' refusal to grant a further postponement for communication with Berlin. As it may seem that in such a momentous matter the Allies might reasonably have waited another week, it is well that the circumstances be kept in mind. Germany, with ample notice of the Paris decisions, comes to the Conference with an offer which practically all the parties on the other side agreed was totally inadequate, amounting as it did to less than one-seventh of the payments fixed at Paris, and to but a third, if that, of the amounts which Britain and France are each disbursing in war pensions alone. On these counter-proposals being rejected, Dr. von Simons states that he will communicate further with Berlin with a view to submitting fresh proposals that will obviate the need for any coercive measures. The new proposals prove to be, if anything, still more unsatisfactory, for, while Germany agrees to pay the first five years' annuities (if the Allies provide the money by way of loan), the remainder of the reparations, representing the bulk, are left unfixed. The proposition was to be conditional, too, upon the plebiscite respecting the future of Upper Silesia being determined in Germany's favour. More than this, Dr. von Simons' assertion that history alone is able to decide responsibility for the World War carried the implication, as the Premier pointed out, of an appeal from the Treaty of Versailles, with the possible repudiation of liability by Germany after the five years. The Allies evidently acted upon the conclusion that Germany was again attempting evasion, and that to prolong the discussion under these circumstances would be paltering with the situation.

It is a thousand pities that a settlement has had to be thrown back into the melting-pot, but the course of events convinced the Allied statesmen that words must give place to deeds if Berlin is to make anything in the nature of adequate reparation. The supplies in kind that Germany has handed over in the shape of shipping, motor-lorries, and chemicals make a big showing, and would have been accepted as an earnest of Germany's good intentions had a reasonable attitude been evinced in relation to the Paris conclusions. As it is, the reparations in kind do not go far towards recouping the huge losses sustained by those who upheld the standard of liberty. A further token of Germany's disingenuousness presents itself in respect of taxation, which Dr. von Simons implied was being imposed on a maximum scale. The huge engineering enterprise controlled by Hugo Stinnes, the "uncrowned king of Germany," which has absorbed the famous electrical firm of Siemens and Halske as well as other concerns, made profits between 1918 and last year of over 140,000,000 marks, less amortization charges, and has only been taxed to the extent of some 17,500,000 marks. Compare this with the income-tax plus E.P.D. levied upon enterprise at Home. The position is well summed up in a statement of Mr. Lloyd George when announcing the rejection of the counter-proposals manoeuvre. "Until we get from Germany proposals that mean a definite and unchallenged settlement," said the Premier, "there cannot be peace between us."

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Well Done, the Navy!

The terrible disaster to the steamer Hong Moh, resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives, is brightened by the splendid rescue work done by the men of the British Navy. By it, the traditions of our naval service are worthily upheld. In the face of great difficulties and considerable risk, the Carlisle and the Foxglove did magnificent work, the former succeeding in saving over two hundred lives. No-one can have read the story we gave yesterday of the unceasing labours of the men of the Carlisle without feeling proud of our bluejackets. All that was humanly possible was done, and those who owe their lives to the rescue party will forever hold the men of our Navy in high estimation. And what a fine example Captain Evans, the Antarctic hero, set his men! According to the information given us, he worked untiringly for six hours, jumping into the rough seas with life-line and being instrumental in the saving of at least a hundred of those rescued. That is characteristic of the man who has faced the trials and hardships of the polar regions and who displayed great courage and daring in the war. He it was who succeeded to the command of the British Antarctic Expedition after the death of Captain Scott and who commanded the Broke in her famous engagement with German destroyers, sinking two and torpedoing a third. But, magnificent as his past record has been, nothing that he has ever done deserves greater praise than this risking of his own life to save poor, struggling Chinese coolies threatened with a watery grave.

Teacher and Child.

We've heard quite a lot in Hongkong within the recent past about underpaid school teachers. It's an age-worn topic, as the following words from one Roger Ascham will show:—

"It is a pity that commonly more care is had, and that among very wise men, to find out rather a cunning man for their horse than a cunning man to teach their children. They say nay a word, but they do so indeed. For in the one they will gladly give a stipend of 200 crowns by the year and are loath to offer the other 200 shillings."

Now, Roger Ascham wasn't an educator lecturing before teachers' institutes and demanding better wages and better training for teachers. Nor was he a headmaster calling on the Education Department to wake up. He lived more than 300 years ago, and the quoted words are from a treatise of his on the schoolmaster which he addressed to the people of his time concerning the low value placed upon the services of teachers. But his words have a familiar ring. One can hear their like any day in any group of modern underpaid teachers. Civilisation has advanced a long way since Roger Ascham's day, but relatively speaking, its appraisal of a teacher's worth is no higher than that which prevailed in 1565, when Ascham wrote as he did. Whilst educational systems have been attempting to shape all minds more or less in the same mould, horse-trainers have for many years studied the development of the good points of the individual horse. In latter years, school systems have begun to concern themselves with the individual child rather than the child in the mass. But it's only a beginning that has been made.

Bye-Elections.

We suppose that the Labourites will be doing a little crowing over their recent bye-election victories. At Dudley, where Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen had sat as Unionist for many years he was defeated (on seeking re-election because of his appointment to the Cabinet) in a straight fight with the Labour nominee by the narrow margin of 276 votes. At the last General Election, Sir Arthur polled over 3,000 votes more than his Labour opponent. The Labour gain at Penistone is not nearly so striking, the successful candidate getting in by a small majority over the heads of two rival Liberals. Formerly the seat was held by the Liberals. The Penistone result demonstrates the anomalies of our electoral system. The Labourite got in with a total of 8,560 votes. The other two candidates polled an aggregate of over 15,000. So the 8,000 have a representative of their own political views in Parliament, whereas the 15,000 have none!

DAY BY DAY.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT BEGINS TO SPRINKLE BEFORE STARTING TO LAY IN SOMETHING FOR A RAINY DAY.

There were six cases of cerebro-spinal fever notified yesterday, two being fatal. All were Chinese.

Members of the Hongkong St. George's Society are reminded of the annual general meeting of the Society to be held in the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. on that date.

A fire destroyed a straw shed at Ngau Shi Wan yesterday. The Police were successful in their efforts to prevent the outbreak from being communicated to neighbouring matchsheds.

The second annual Diocesan Conference of the Diocese of Victoria, Hongkong, was held yesterday, the Bishop (Dr. Duppy) presiding. No invitation to be present was extended to the Press.

General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan arrived in Hongkong this morning and was welcomed by a large gathering at Blake Pier, including representatives of the Canton Military Government. A warship has come down from Canton to escort him thither.

A collision took place between the steam launch Tung Yick and a sampan in Hunghom Bay yesterday. The impact caused the smaller vessel to collapse, with the result that its crew of six were thrown into the water. They were rescued by the foks of the launch.

We are asked to announce that Mr. R. K. Simpson of the University will read a paper on "Contemporary Literature" to the Reading Circle at the Helena May Institute at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday next, the 10th of March. All members of the Institute are cordially invited.

A debate on "Does the Church still retain her interest for the People?" is to take place at St. Andrew's Church Hall at 8.45 o'clock to-night. It is being held under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Church Men's Association. The affirmative will be taken by the Rev. G. R. Lindsay and the negative by Mr. B. Wylie.

Whilst turning the corner of Jervois Street and Des Voeux Road yesterday, the ricksha in which Mrs. de Souza was riding accidentally turned over on its side and the lady was thrown on the road. She fell on her face, and became unconscious from the injuries she sustained. An ambulance having been procured, Mrs. de Souza was taken to the French Hospital. Reports this morning state that she had recovered from her injuries, which were not serious.

HONGKONG BOY SCOUTS.

Helping the Movement.

The following gentlemen have very generously given or promised contributions to the Hongkong Boy Scouts' Association:—

Sir Paul Chater	5000
Sir Robert Ho Tung	500
Mr Ho Fook	500
Mr Kwok Shiu Lau	500
Mr Lau Chu Pak	500
Mr Ho Kom Iong	500
Mr Li Wing Kong	250
Sir Ellis Kadoorie	220
Mr H. M. H. Nemaize	200
Mr Chin Kung Yue	100
	\$3,770

Mr Ho Kom Tong has in addition given further proof of his interest in the Scout Movement by undertaking to equip the Scouts of Sai Ying Pun School.

Mr Lau Chu Pak has also very kindly undertaken to assist in collecting further funds for the Association.

Col. Bowen, the Commissioner, being furnished with the sinews of war hopes to make the Scouts Association an efficient and useful section of the community.

Any gentlemen desiring to assist should communicate with Mr Lau Chu Pak or the Hon. Treasurer.

EPILOGUE FOR LEEDS.

Leeds war memorial is to take the form of a cenotaph, with appropriate statuary, to cost £5,000.

AVIATION NOTES.

(By "Meteorite.")

On the 1st instant, as reported by Reuters, there came up for debate in the House of Commons, the Air Estimates which Mr. Winston Churchill, in his capacity of Air Minister, had prepared in accordance with his policy of developing the aviation industry from the sense of the indispensability which it makes for in matters relating to the defence of the Empire. As was usual on such occasions, when the public has to know that the proposed budget is well-spent, a great deal of criticism was directed at the Minister, not so much in regard to his policy, which is open enough to question, as to his capacity for discharging the duties of one in whom experience of such matters is a prime necessity. On the shuffling of Government offices without any regard to the qualifications of the holders, General Seely, *inter alia*, directed a shaft barbed with a catchy phrase, whose weight will be more than momentarily felt in the appropriateness with which it fits the case. General Seely described Mr. Churchill's dual offices as Secretary for the Colonies and Air Minister as "comic and likely to become tragic." The point becomes clearer when a little trouble is taken to investigate the policy which the Air Minister professes to follow. His statement, in reply to questions by various members, offered a depreciation of the chances of aviation becoming a successful business venture at Home, in view of the changeable weather conditions and the very efficient railway and steamer services, which offer little necessity for aerial transport. But on the necessity it brings to us of maintaining an adequate and efficient service for the defence of the Empire, he brought forward enough information to suggest that the question is one for immediate attention. Indications are only too obvious without this reminder, and, such being the case, one fails to understand why a segregation of offices such as that existing between the Air Ministry and the War Office should have been necessary, for, assuming the point of view expressed by Mr. Churchill, the problem of aviation, when deprived of its civil issue, boils down to one of military significance only, and in that sense, should be more efficiently dealt with by an experienced war department than when it is confided to one whose only experience in such matters is derived from an acquaintance with the munitions factory.

The problem of aviation transport at Home has been sufficiently dealt with in this column to convey the knowledge that under such atmospheric and economic conditions as those obtaining at Home there is little demand for it except where advantages are offered of a quick service across the seas with the Continent. In so far as the question is wholly concerned in this issue, Mr. Churchill may be right, when he advocated the concentration of money and industry to the provision of military machines only, but his arguments are far from being conclusive when it is considered that at this stage of the development of the civil aviation industry, any withdrawal of support or parsimonious restraint in the allocation of subsidies may mean the deprivation of so much assistance in improvements to the aeroplane—improvements which could be no less useful for military purposes than for civil operations. The aims of these two services are naturally directed at a continuous improvement of the aeroplane which is by no means perfect in its present stage, and its peculiar feature is such that no divergence of type could ensue in the construction and improvement of these two classes of machines, but that such changes could not be freely drawn upon for the mutual benefit of both.

To secure air supremacy it is necessary to keep the aviation industry going, for the sake of the reserve of aeroplanes which could be drawn from civil operations to reinforce the military arm in times of need. Mr. Churchill appears to be of a different line of thinking, as he places a complete trust in the Government manufacture of aeroplanes for its war purposes. That policy could be believed to possess sincerity were it not for the fact that a reservation was made in the estimates for the support of the Cross Channel service, which is, essentially a

AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

An Elopement Recalled.

An offence alleged to have been committed seven years ago in China had its sequel at the Magistracy this morning when a Fukiense, and a woman with whom he is alleged to have committed the offence, were charged by the husband and the son of the latter.

Seven years ago, Chan King, the complainant, kept a small shop at Amoy, and whilst absent from the town on some business connected with his shop, his friend, So Kwan, eloped with his wife, taking with him their twelve-year-old son, who had been left by his father to look after the shop. It was not known then to where the guilty parties had eloped, but a patient search kept during the seven years that intervened, at last rewarded his efforts. On the advice of a number of friends, he wrote to the Fukiense Society in Hongkong, and his enquiries secured the information that the fugitives were living in Hongkong. A few weeks back he came to Hongkong and discovered So Kwan and the woman living as man and wife. Representations were made to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the case was referred to the Court for trial.

The defence offered by So Kwan was that he did not know that the complainant and the woman were married.

Mr. Lindsell, who heard the charge, observed that if it could be proved by the prosecution that the defendants had been living together for any length of time in the Colony, then the case would be justified in being tried by a Hongkong Court.

Inspector Murphy said that it could be proved. The charge of harbouring which was also preferred against the male defendant would be only an alternative count.

The case was remanded.

BANVARD COMPANY.

Another Success Last Night

The hall-mark of "Banvard" as a touring theatrical company is a guarantee of quality. Mr. Banvard has brought out a number of companies to the East and each time has scored great success. It was somewhat of a surprise to find that Mr. Banvard should this time have gone to London to collect his company, instead of the States, but the decision has been more than justified. He has got together a most versatile troupe, reflecting his knowledge of the needs of the theatre-going public in the East.

Last night, when "Plums for the Picking" was repeated, there was a full house down below, and the Circle was well filled. The programme was a delightful one with its pretty songs and dances. The specialty dance by Miss Winnie Goodwin and Mr. Adrian Ross was a refreshing revelation of the abilities of these two artists. Encores were loud and insistent, and the Company is almost certain to attract full houses during its season in Hongkong, which extends throughout this and next week. The repertoire of the Banvard Company is an extensive one, and no play is billed for more than two nights.

To-night the Company will produce "Girls and Giggles."

civil enterprise. Such a decision is comical as General Seely describes it, and may be accounted for in the allegation that the retention of the Cross Channel service was made with the view to furnishing an excuse for the continued existence of the Air Ministry as a separate organisation distinct from the War Office. At this period of aviation, the best that an Air Ministry could do is to lend its financial and moral support to civil aviation; and when a suspension of these functions, is effected there can be no further grounds for its continued existence, as for all practical purposes the duties which Mr. Churchill has taken upon himself of providing an air fleet for national defence could very well be discharged by the War Office. As it appears at present is, the ridiculous position is reached of an Air Ministry existing solely for the sake of the Cross Channel Service, which is but an insignificant service in comparison with the transcontinental routes that are being planned by civil aviation companies in expectation of better times and better support from the Government.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The statute recently passed in France by virtue of which no two ships sailing the French flag may bear the same name recalls a curious instance of difficulties arising from the absence of any such provision in this country, states a writer in a Home Journal. The subject-matter of a sale arranged between two merchants in 1864 was the cargo to arrive from Bombay on board the ship Peerless. Unfortunately, in addition to the ship of that name sailing from Bombay in October and contemplated by the buyer, another vessel bearing the same name was to leave the same port in December, and it was this latter that the seller had in mind. Both cargoes consisted of cotton, but of different qualities and quantities. A deadlock resulted, necessitating a reference to the law courts, when it was held that the contract was void ab initio, the minds of the parties never really having met, or, as the lawyer would say, there being at no time consensus in idem. It is interesting to note that at the present time no change of name of any British ship can be effected without the sanction of the Board of Trade, and the new name, when sanctioned, must be recorded in the register in which all ships, except coasters and river-boats of small size, must be registered on completion, and the change must appear on the bows and stern.

The legal principle involved in the decision quoted—that a contract may be vitiated by the presence in the minds of the contracting parties of error as to the subject of the contract—can claim considerable antiquity. It was clearly recognised by the Roman jurists. Thus Ulpian lays it down that "if I supposed I was buying the Cornelian estate while you meant to sell me the Sempronian, the sale is a nullity, because we are not at one as to the subject matter. It is just the same if I believed I was buying Stichus and you intended to sell me Pamphilus, the slave not being present; we have different individuals in view, and so the sale is plainly void." He goes on, however, to explain that "if we are agreed upon the subject-matter and differ only about its name there is no doubt of the validity of the transaction, for a mistake about the name is immaterial if the identity is not in dispute."

What bids fair to be most important factor in the re-birth of China is the sanction which the Government has given to the new national phonetic system which banishes for ever the terrors of the Chinese alphabet, remarks a writer in a Home Journal. Under the old system the student had to commit to memory no less than eleven hundred characters merely to get a "working basis" for writing. There are altogether thirty thousand characters, and each character represents a word, and each according to its position may be a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb. Now, however, the language has been reduced to thirty-nine fundamental sounds, each with its symbol. It is no longer a life-study to learn to write correctly, for an intelligent Chinaman can learn to write his language by the new system in a few days, while quite simple and unlettered folk can master it within three to four weeks.

The news that an aeroplane recently flew from London to Paris with two prize Berkshire porkers on board should render the expression "when pigs fly" a back number. Despite the development of aeronautics we still hear people saying, "I could no more do it than fly," a declaration which means nothing nowadays. Many of our common phrases, in fact, need bringing up-to-date. "Blushing like a girl" and "timorous as a maiden," for example, might have hit off the speaker's meaning in days gone by, but they hardly conform to modern feminine characteristics. "As happy as a king" is a phrase discredited by the recent misfortunes of European monarchs. To talk of a "swelled head" used to call a person conceited, whereas a medical man has only lately shown that a larger size in the brain means increased mental capacity. Making a bare living was at one time called earning one's bread and butter, whereas the man who can afford the latter commodity nowadays must be well off. "To go like steam," evidently coined in the days when steam was our greatest power, is another phrase which falls short.

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SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

Moller & Co. and the Arbitration Award.

In view of a report being current that Messrs. Moller and Co. were desirous of not observing the recent Arbitration terms we to-day took the opportunity of calling upon Mr. H. W. Lucas, the local Manager of the Company, to ascertain the position.

Mr. Lucas stated:—"When the Arbitration award was given, freight rates were ever so much higher, but now they have dropped very low. They are lower to-day than they were before the War. Not only are freight rates lower, but bunker coal is higher, port bills are higher as well. By port bills I mean officers' and engineers' pay. It is like this. Before the War, these men were getting fair rates of wages. Freight was higher than they are to-day and bunker coal was cheaper by twenty-five per cent. It stands to reason, therefore, that owners cannot keep their ships running when they are getting lower freights from their vessels, and have to pay more for bunker coal and the high rates of wages ruling under the Arbitration. It is in view of this that we have had to lay up two of our steamers, the Lindsay Moller and the Nancy Moller. The Lindsay Moller is laid up in Hongkong and the Nancy Moller at Shanghai. There is so much Japanese tonnage offering at rates lower than European owners can afford to run their vessels. Japanese owners are not confronted with the high port bills that European owners have to pay. Japanese officers and engineers are naturally not members of the China Coast Officers' Guild nor of the Marine Engineers' Guild. It is principally owing to the Japanese and Norwegian competition that we have had to lay up two of our ships, as there was not sufficient inducement to send them to sea. Suppose you get a time-charter for a vessel at \$4 a ton, or \$8,000 a month for a vessel of 2,000 tons. By the time you have paid your port bills, insurance and stores, you will find that you are running your ship at a loss. It leaves you no margin for depreciation or interest on capital. With freight rates so bad and conditions so rotten in the shipping trade, it stands to reason that the Arbitration award cannot stand. Running ships at present means running them at a loss."

"Are you asking for a revision of the present rates of pay?"

"I think Messrs. Moller and Co. are prepared to pay the men a fair living wage."

"You do not, I presume, consider the present rates of pay fair?" enquired the interviewer.

"They are certainly not fair," replied Mr. Lucas. He continued:—"They are absurd. If a company was making pots of money it would not mind paying the present scale of wages, but if it is losing money you cannot expect it to pay on this scale."

"Are you the only 'outside' owner complaining?"

"I do not know what the other 'outside' owners are going to do. I expect that the Shipowners' Association will have a meeting very shortly, and it is quite possible they will come to an arrangement as to what should be done. It is impossible to carry on as at present. It means either losing money or laying up ships."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

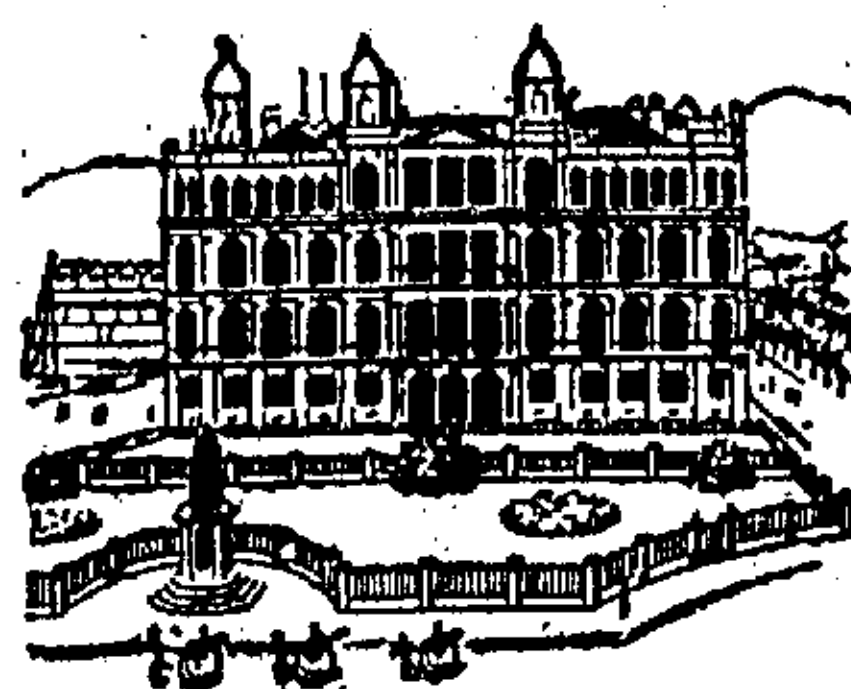
The Position Regarding Siberia.

Addressing the Budget Committee of the House of Peers the Minister of the Navy stated that the present naval building programme would be completed in 1927. A large proportion of the vessels would be built in private yards, despite the fact that construction in the Government yards was 15 per cent. cheaper. Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister stated that the disturbed conditions in the territory contiguous to Korea would make it impossible for the Japanese to evacuate Siberia in the near future. The prevention of trouble from Korean malcontents, and also the protection of Japanese interests, would necessitate the continued occupation of Vladivostok. The Minister added that the foreign recognition of the Chita Government would seriously affect Japan, but such action was not contemplated at present. Subsequently the Anglo-Japanese alliance was discussed.

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UNCROWNED KING OF THE WORLD.

Harding, William Not Warren.

Power to drive a king from his throne and a sparse shock of straw-and-gray hair that hasn't been trimmed in five weeks.

Power to ruin a million farmers or bankrupt a million merchants, and a cheap broadcloth coat that puckers at the seams, writes Mr. R. Simonton.

William P.G. Harding, governor-general of the United States Federal Reserve Board, has greater power than any ruler of the earth. Nero could "off with their heads" to a hundred Christians with a wave of his hand. He ate his food from golden plates and his roast suckling pigs had diamonds in their eyes.

Harding can say three words and around the world and into the farthest country panic could follow. Thousands to Nero's hundreds might die. Harding has no diamond crested suckling pigs and I think his scarf pin is agate.

As governor-general of the super-bank of the world, Harding is perhaps the world's greater individual power to-day. America is the world's banker. Her banks are financing the nations of the earth. Harding and his advisers control the fate of American banks and hence the fate of every nation dependent upon them.

Ancient rulers waved a jeweled sceptre and perhaps a massacre followed. Harding lifts his voice to say, "raise the re-discount rates," and every man and woman and child on earth is affected.

For example, cotton is an essential of civilization. The United States is a heavy cotton producer. Cotton growers to-day have millions of bales unsold in their warehouses. They must sell the cotton or go broke. The cotton market is low. If they sell now they must take a little profit and every cotton buyer will buy cotton cheaper. If they hold their cotton every buyer must buy dearly.

They wish to hold. They go to their banks and they ask the bankers to loan them money on their cotton until the market rises and they sell. The banks haven't enough money. They can loan the money if the federal reserve bank will buy the notes from them. If the federal reserve bank refuses to buy, or "raises the re-discount rate," the bank can't loan, the cotton growers can't hold and cotton goes cheaper.

"The federal reserve bank doesn't care whether prices rise or fall," Harding told me, "it simply cares to keep its reserve within the legal limit. However, if we loaned money to the cotton people we'd have to loan the wheat people and the barley people and soon we'd have four or five billion dollars loaned. So we won't help any agricultural industry which holds its products for price raises. We will help them move crops to the market and that's all."

What does this uncrowned king of the world look like?

He looks like a banker and he is a banker. His spectacles are rimmed with light celluloid and are hooked to his ears. His face is lined deep about the mouth. He has a slight stoop yet an easy, cautious sort of walk and carriage. I don't think he much cares whether he wears socks that match his tie, though I think mostly they do, because black appears his favourite tone.

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CRITICISMS OF LORD HAWKE.

Players who Write.

Outspoken comments on the present M.C.C. tour in Australia were made by Lord Hawke at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club.

Umpiring in England last season, he said, was anything but good. He quoted an official of 25 years standing, who said he "had never seen so many bad decisions given in first-class cricket in one season."

It gave the impression, said Lord Hawke, that umpires could not always have carried out that principle of the game that the batsman should have the benefit of the doubt.

This was a grave matter, which must be considered carefully. If there was incompetency in first-

class umpiring, it must be remedied at once.

CRICKETER-WRITERS.

But, he said, the umpire's decision was final. It was a grave matter when first-class cricketers lingered at the wicket, or publicly showed dissatisfaction at an irrevocable decision. This was not sporting, it was not cricket, and not good for the spirit of the game.

He attached much value to the written tuition of experienced players on cricket, but no man was capable of writing in an unbiased way about a match in which he played.

"I hope that when the side is chosen for England next summer, it will be made a condition that neither amateur nor professional shall write an article on the match for which he has the honour to be selected," said the speaker.



HER PAGE



NEW SPRING MATERIALS.



Butterflies, berries, cactus flowers, thistles, spiderwebs, and even fairies, will beautify the spring dress silks this year. And none of these big, sprightly designs follow the familiar conventional lines—all original, even startling, and in a splendour of colours.

The steady trend toward brighter colours for women of all ages is shown in exquisite colour schemes and beautiful lines.

Modes of The Moment.

The vogue for panels will be renewed in the spring. The idea is to break the uniform effect as much as possible so that the new gowns for day or evening have panels of different lengths all round and treated in different ways. A skirt may now have as many as six panels. On a restaurant gown of copper-coloured crepe de Chine, the front and back panels were of charmeuse, and started, as most panels of the new gowns start, a little below the waist. On either side they were of crepe de Chine, covered again with panels of not in the same colour worked in copper and gold foil. The full evening dresses have, often long, pointed panels on either side, at the point of which is a huge velvet or tissue flower, such as a rose or dahlia, while on the tulle gowns the panels are often in three soft tones, or in shades of one colour, a good effect being gained by a nasturtium-coloured gown treated in this manner, as well as one in sweet pea tints. Or the panel may be caught to the gown at the base, where it is turned under the hem of the skirt, falling a little below it.

A regiment of stockinette frocks is being prepared for the spring, and they are as varied as our millinery. There will be pale pigeon and dove-coloured stockinette gowns with bright sashes, and Russian blouse coats with skirts to match, the coats having belts or girdles. Plush already takes the place of fur on some of the new coats, and as spring advances it will be more frequent.

Plush is worn in many ways. There are, for instance, tea gowns of ivory plush which are perfectly plain, with long wing sleeves of nylon and diamante and jet girdles, and with a cluster of black velvet flowers for additional decoration. Long cape cloaks of black plush with huge black fox collars are another attraction; the cloaks are lined with gorgeous oriental silks or satins. These cloaks are as useful for the evening as for the day, and never look out of place. But of all the new things there is nothing prettier than the little coats of chiffon or georgette, edged with fur or swansdown, which are worn with an afternoon or evening gown. They make a change possible at small expense and practically no trouble. They are mostly quite short, but for older women some pretty examples are of three quarter length, fashioned

of a network of jet or steel beads, with a border of paillette embroidery and wide slits for sleeves.

A FRINGE OF FEATHERS. It is clear that our foreheads are not to be shown for some time to come. The new Riviera hats have an edging of feathers which forms a ragged fringe or hedge over the eyes, and sometimes look as if they impeded vision. With many of them it is impossible to wear a veil over the face, or it would draw the feathers down still farther and make them look like wet strands of hair. To wear such a hat successfully requires careful adjustment, and it is hardly economical, as the feathers soon get ragged and displaced. Tegal straw and pedal straw of the softest kind will provide many of the new hats.

A revival which is always more welcome in the spring than at other times, and is already being accepted, is that of tартan. The last word in millinery is the straw ribbon to trim the new hats, and especially the Breton sailor hats. Sometimes the entire hat is made of the ribbon, and so no trimming is required but a couple of large hat-pins. A number of the new hats will have crinoline crowns and feather brims, the feathers being usually Chinese heron, many of them in shades of red and having a lacquered effect. The crinoline hat is coming much to the fore, although many think it too light and flimsy for the early spring and better suited to a summer frock than a tailor-made. Another novelty is a ribbon formed of strands of bass plaited in and out to form a kind of chess-board design. It has a satin gloss on the surface and at a little distance looks almost like a patterned satin.

GREEN LACE. The courage shown in the use of brilliant colours is not always well advised. The sense of proportion may be lost, but every day shows that colours becoming at 20 must be modified at 30, while many shades have only to be put to the test to be possible. In the choice of colours it is well to have a second opinion. A candid friend is of high value when one is in doubt, and how- ever depressing her verdict may be the enormous variety of shades makes it easy to find a substitute. Green—even the crude moss or emerald tone—is popular and is becoming to most women, even those who have been wearing black lace gowns for the evening. One such evening gown is carried out, with a satin finish. The skirt suggests a series of lace panels,

all of which are caught together with serried rows of tiny black velvet straps centred with minute buckles of cut jet beads. The sleeves consist of a short drapery of the lace, split up the middle and caught with the straps and buckles to match the skirt, while the folds of the corsage were held on one side with a large cluster of black velvet geraniums.

MINOR NOVELTIES. While the new fashions wait, there are some amusing little novelties. There is a new powder box in the shape of a china doll, a lovely lady with a crinoline which divides half-way down the skirt and discloses a powder puff at the side. There are fobs of every kind, but the favourites are in black moire ribbon. They are attached to the waist-belt, and from them hang old-fashioned watches which have long since ceased to go. There is a big black net fan mounted on blonde horn and worked with a light design in baby ribbon in some bright colour. A new but eccentric fashion is to show bare feet in the house and to thrust them into sandals made in fine, soft glove kid with a tiny heel, in white, in green, in gold, or in any colour. With them a tea-gown is worn with long but slit draperies.

A new colour, or perhaps an old one under a new name, is called mahogany, and is much in favour for dresses in crepe de Chine, for hats in satin or tulle, for silk stockings, for silk jumpers, and anything indeed that shines, for it must shine or it ceases to be mahogany.

FOOT WEAR. The undressing of the foot continues. Now women are wearing toe-caps and heel-caps. Cross straps run up from the toes to the ankle to meet a heel strap which fastens round the ankle. The best to be said for such shoes is that they use up little leather; but that does not make them cheap. High boots are rare now, and the Oxford shoe, much in favour with Americans, does not appeal to Frenchwomen. The long, pointed shoes have a certain popularity, but most women still prefer the shortvamped shoe. It is now generally accepted that the leg should be clothed in a light or transparent stocking, and the shoe must be either black or in the same shade. Grey stockings with shoes in suede to match are greatly liked; mahogany stockings with kid shoes to match are newer.

FASHION NOTES.

A novel table decoration is just becoming the vogue in London. Irregular fragments of coloured glass partly fill a shallow bowl of black china, in which a small statuette of white marble stands. Water is poured into the bowl increasing the transparent brilliancy of the glass. This is unusually effective.

The latest thing in tea table covers was seen recently at a smart afternoon tea. It was a woven cover with large yellow and blue discs the size of a five shilling piece scattered over a cream ground and a border of bright red about two inches deep some little distance from the edge. It certainly made a gay bit of colour on the tea table, but the weird combination of hues seemed to make the teacakes and buns rather indigestible!

At one time no house was considered furnished unless, in the summer at least, its windows were graced with white lace curtains. Now the white curtain habit is dying out and coloured ones of all sorts of thin materials are taking their place. Among the most favoured this year are those of ordinary black, wide-meshed net, which look much prettier than one might expect, and are certainly a great economy.

The latest thing in face powder has a definite tinge of pale yellow in it, which gives the complexion a creamy tint, instead of a dead-white; and there is a violet-coloured powder for the neck and shoulders in the evening, which gives a lovely transparent effect to the skin. But this must only be used for artificial light; the result by daylight is far from pleasing, and makes the skin a ghastly colour.

Candles are among the latest articles to succumb to the colour craze. It has just been discovered that the most striking effect is obtained from a jet-black candle, which, when mounted in a white alabaster, brass, or silver socket and lighted, yields a fascinating contrast and enhances the brilliancy of the light. Some of these "ebon" candles are ornamented with floral designs in contrasted colours.

To be really in style this spring one must carry a cane. Not one of the short walking sticks women affected during the war, but one of the tall, graceful affairs patterned after those owned by the beauties of the old French courts. These new canes, which are actually the revival of a style some two centuries old, are intended to be "worn" with the daintiest and most be-ruffled of frocks. Either polished ebony or ivory will be in high favour since they may be decorated with many changes of ribbons, coloured to match the costumes worn with them.

OF ALL-OVER LACE.



New are the slips, or combination brassieres and petticoats, of all-over lace, like the one sketched above. It is of a pretty, strong shadow lace, threaded at the high waistline with a satin ribbon.

The camisole and chemise, also illustrated, are of crepe de chine with a bit of lace inset and a few repousse flowers added.

STYLES IN COIFFURE.

Becoming Fashions in Hairdressing.

No one can quite say where hairdressing styles come from, when they change, or where they change, but the fashions in this direction are just as fluctuating and variable as those for frocks and hats.

The sleek heads of close-dressed hair and the boyish-looking, bobbed coiffures which have been most worn by women of all ages are no longer representative of latest fashions in hairdressing. Deliberate severity is being replaced by artless simplicity, and "plastered" flatness by feminine fluffiness. Broadly speaking, the most up-to-date method of hairdressing at the moment is for a woman to study her face and her personality, to adjure all rules and regulations for "the latest mode," and to dress her hair in precisely the manner that best brings out her "high points"—but with all the laxity here implied, the chosen style should be suggestively feminine, and be linked up in some way with vagrant curls or picturesque waves. The woman who despairs of ever being able to dress her hair according to the latest style of coiffure displayed in the window of the hairdresser, is well advised to take this fact to her heart, and to remember that almost every one of the women who are classed as "Contemporary English Beauties" follow their own individualistic style of hairdressing.

The present fashion in coiffures decrees that there shall be waves or curls in some form, in distinct contrast to straight hair styles that have been so prevalent among fashionable women during the last year or so. There is no doubt that the change is one that is to the advantage of most women from an appearance standpoint, while the woman whose hair is naturally lank and straight has only to put herself into the hands of a clever hairdresser in order to have beautiful and permanent waves put into her hair. To look thoroughly "of the moment" a woman should dress her hair loosely, with apparent lack of restraint and rather more over the forehead than has been the custom of late. There has been an attempt to revive the terrible Victorian forehead fringe, but such a style is not likely to be revived by women who value the beautiful.

Hair waved and loosely dressed with a left-side parting, brought rather low over the ears and twisted into an artistic coil knot fairly high on the nape of the neck, represents a very popular style of the moment. Quite a lot of women, too, are parting their hair at the right side of the brow, sometimes with oppressive results. For the lucky possessor of long, thick hair the dignified coil of hair dressed from the neck to the top of the head has little to equal it from a point of either beauty or artistry.

It is exceedingly necessary for every woman to dress her hair according to her face, or, what is better, to buy her hats according to her style of hairdressing. Hats that can be worn with a high-dress coiffure are utterly futile when the hair is dressed low, and though two of the greatest London milliners state that at the present time it is possible for a woman to buy a hat to suit any style of hairdressing the balance of fashionable hats is distinctly in favour of hair dressed low at the back, with "ear swathes" and side curls. Many of the new hats, especially those in the brette style, fit so closely down the head that all the hair to be seen consists of tiny curls pulled out beneath the edge of the hat on either side.

FASHION NOTES.

A well-known hair-dresser advises the use of hairnets of certain colours to add colourful glints to the hair. If the hair is a dull mouse colour and the eyes are blue, use a gold-yellow hairnet. If the eyes are brown, a red net should be tried. Of course, the very best nets must be purchased, and not one of artificial hair, poorly coloured.

LATEST COIFFURE.



Waves and short curls about the face, and the high set Psyche knot made of finger puffs, as shown in the illustration, comprise the latest thing in hairdressing, especially for evening wear. In many instances a large circular comb is thrust into the hair as a support of the Psyche knot, which is dressed so softly that without other security than ordinary hairpins it would be in danger of falling.

BOUDOIR LAMPS.

A Novelty.

Amongst the latest novelties are exquisite little lamps, four or five inches high, for milady's dressing table. When a few drops of perfume are applied the lighted lamp gives out a delightful fragrance as well as a tiny glow of light. Most women prefer these fragrant little lamps to Oriental incense burners which give such a heavy, stuffy odor after the first few pungent whiffs. And one's favourite perfume can be burned in the little lamp. A perfume that matches the delicate sachet in negligee garments and does not clash with it, as the strong Oriental incense perfume does.

FASHION NOTES.

In some of the silk lingerie now shown, there is very effective cutwork, mainly done by hand. Much of the French lingerie shows hemstitching as the only trimming. Flowered or two-toned ribbon is the favourite for trimming.

It is no longer considered proper to wear slippers to match the gown. This allows one to have a scarlet, French blue or nasturtium gown and wear yellowish flesh-coloured slippers with hose to match with each one of them. Fashion authorities say bronze kid slippers should not be worn. They are only permissible in satin.

DANCE FROCKS FOR SPRING



Three Spring dance frocks are pictured. The first is of apricot taffeta brought into a frill of lace at the foot to give it a new version of the harem effect. In the corsage an all-over pattern lace is laid over the taffeta, and a scalloped girdle of the same lace and taffeta is adjusted in such a way as to give the long-waisted effect that is in such vogue.

In the second model a corsage of dark blue velvet tops a skirt of lace flouncing and the long waist is emphasized by a narrow belt of the velvet which ends a frill of lace.

The third frock is also of lace, this time combined with net. A diagonal mesh net top and lace with the simplest of thread patterns is the material. The long waist is emphasized by a girdle of roses with rich dark leaves.

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Empress of Russia	Apr. 28	May 16
Empress of Japan	May 17	June 7
Empress of Asia	May 26	June 13
Monteagle	June 14	July 8
Empress of Russia	June 23	July 11
Empress of Japan	July 7	July 28
Empress of Asia	July 21	Aug. 8
Empress of Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 8

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Through conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal, to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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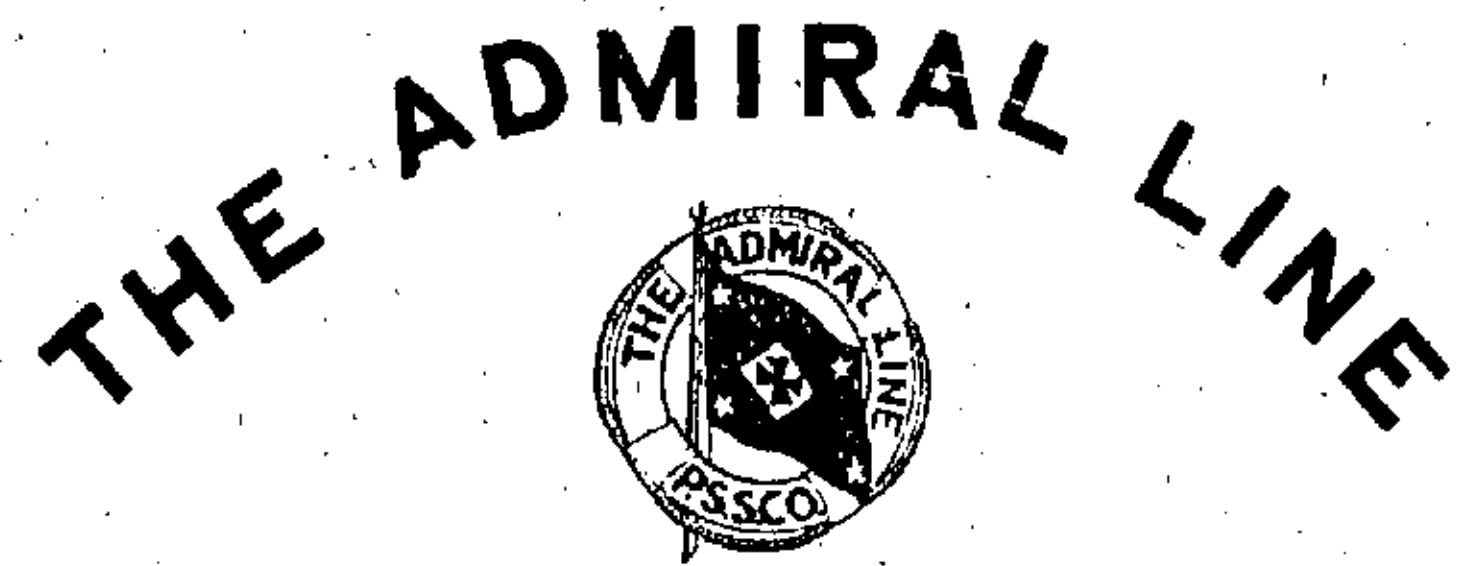
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S.S. "CHINA" ...	May 18th.

SAILING FROM
HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" ...	March 19th.
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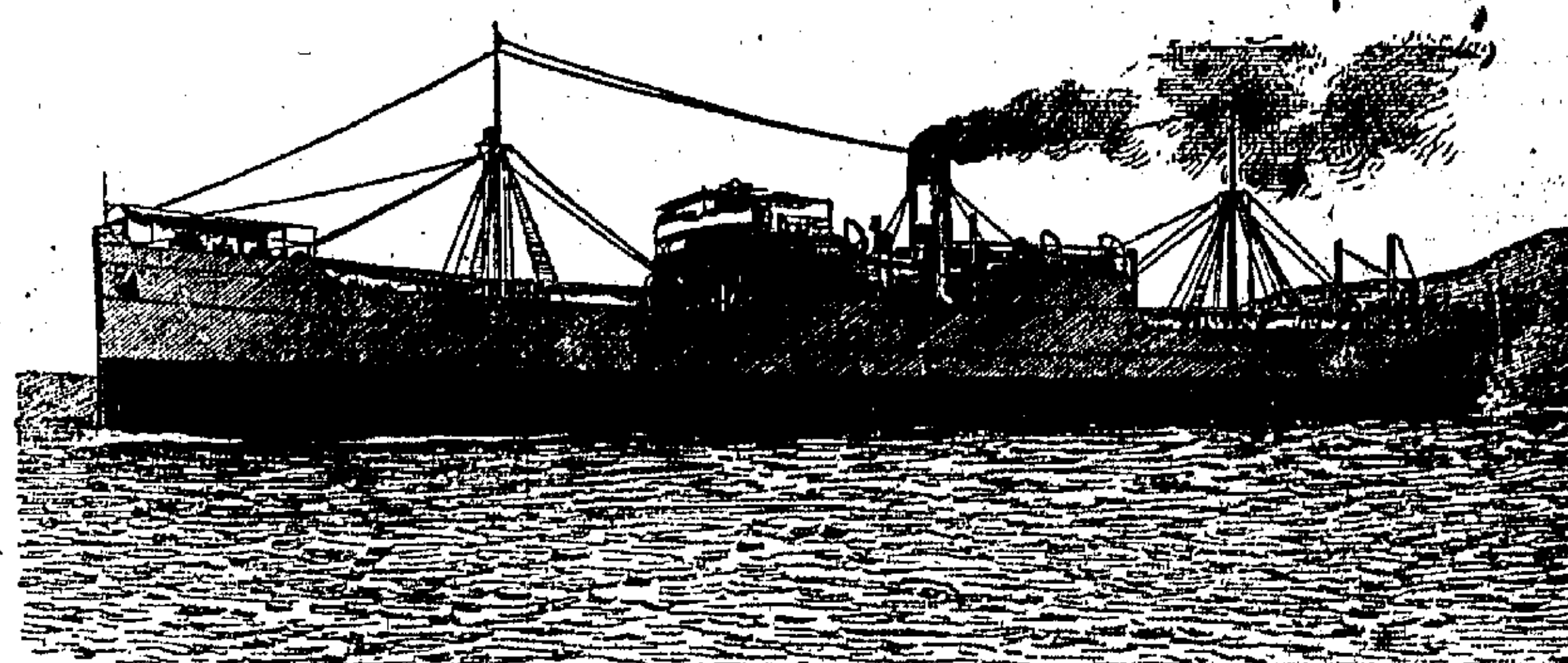
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KARMALA	9,000	19th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	25th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
NANKIN	7,000	3rd Apr.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

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EURYALUS	4,000	9 Mar. 9 a.m.	Singapore.
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ST. ALBANS	4,500	10 Mar. noon	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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ELEIST Friday, 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.

MISIMA MARU Friday, 18th Mar. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU Thursday, 24th March.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 11th March.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Monday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th Apr. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

AKITA MARU Tuesday, 22nd March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

WAKASA MARU (Sailing from Singapore) Friday, 29th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU Thursday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 24th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU Tuesday, 22nd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HEIJIN MARU Tuesday, 15th March.

INABA MARU Friday, 18th March, at 11 a.m.

NAGATO MARU Monday, 21st March.

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Tjibodas	Java	18th Mar.	21st Mar.	Shanghai
Tjibeet	Japan	22nd Mar.	26th Mar.	Java

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"GLENIFFER"	12th April.
"GLENGOYLE"	28th April.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GLENARIFFE"	13th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
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MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 11th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Hongsang	Tues., 15th Mar. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalshing	Tues., 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Kobe via Shanghai	Namsang	Fri., 18th Mar. at d'light.

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TIENTSIN	Paoting	10th Mar. at 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	10th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	12th Mar. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Mar., 9, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 11th Mar. at noon.
Haichong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 15th Mar. at noon.
Haiboong	W. Couper	FRI., 18th Mar. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

KENNEBEC STEAMSHIP CORPORATION**OF NEW YORK****FASTEST SERVICE TO HAVANA, CUBA.**

S.S. "WOODRICHEM" 6,500 tons sailing 10th March.

For Freight and Other Particulars, apply to—

KAT FAT & CO.,

AGENTS.

297, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Tel. 2591

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HEIJIN M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore, on the 22nd February and is expected here on the 14th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 19th Feb. and is expected here on the 30th March.

The s.s. IDOMENEUS, (Blue Funnel Line) left Suez, on 11th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 5th February and is expected here on the 17th March.

The s.s. ELPENOR (Blue Funnel Line) left Suez on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 20th Prox.

The T.K.K. s.s. SIBERIA M. arrived at Yokohama on the 25th inst. in accordance with schedule, being due at this port March 11th.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 23rd Feb. and is due at Yokohama on or about the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMAKURA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 26th February, and is expected here on the 10th April.

The s.s. EGREMONT CASTLE sailed from Kobe via ports on the 2nd March and is expected to arrive here on or about 16th inst.

The B. L. s.s. GREGORY A., left Singapore for this Port on the 3rd instant at morning and is due here on the 9th instant.

The A. L. s.s. WHEATLAND MONTAWA, is due to arrive here from Singapore on or about Mar. 12th.

The A. L. s.s. PAWLET, is due to arrive here from Manila P. I. on or about March 10th.

The B. L. s.s. SATSUMA, is due to arrive here from Shanghai on or about March 15th.

The B. L. s.s. ALLOWAY, is due to arrive here from New York on or about March 20th.

The A. L. s.s. GLYMONT, is due to arrive here from Saigon on or about March 15th.

The A. L. s.s. LAKEONAWA, is due to arrive here from Saigon on or about March 25th.

The Ben L. s.s. BENLAWERS from Leith, Middlesbro and London, left Singapore, for this port on 3rd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on 10th inst.

The A. L. s.s. CADARETTA, is due to arrive here from Saigon on or about April 5th.

The A. L. s.s. CROSSKEYS, is due to arrive here from Seattle Wash. on or about April 6th.

The A. L. s.s. COAXET, is due to arrive here from Portland Ore on or about April 5th.

The s.s. ATREUS, (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on 6th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 11th inst.

The s.s. STENTOR, (Blue Funnel Line) left Moji on 6th inst. for London, Amsterdam & Antwerp via Hongkong. Vessel is due here on 10th inst. and will sail, as above, on 11th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. NANKIN, left Singapore for this Port on the 6th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 11th instant at about 8 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 3rd March and is expected here on the 14th March.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE, arrived at Moji, on 7th Mar. 8 a.m. left there 7th Mar. 5 p.m. and is due at Shanghai on 9th March 6 p.m.

The s.s. AJAX, (Blue Funnel Line) New York left Manila on 8th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 10th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KLEIST, (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 7th March, and is expected here on the 10th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMPA M. (Liverpool Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 7th March, and is expected here on the 11th March.

POST OFFICE.

The prices of Postal Stationery have been revised as follows:—
Post Cards 1c. & 1½c. — 2c. each
4c. — 5c.
Postage Envelopes 4c. — 5c.
Registered Letter Envelopes
10c.
SIZES F.G.H. & 1½ — 15c.
Size K. — 20c.

Telegraphic communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per NANKIN, 11th Mar.
Europe via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 10th Feb. Parcels 25th Jan.)—Per IDOMENEUS, 12th March.

OUTWARD MAILS.

To-morrow.

Hoihow and Bangkok—Per YUE YING WA, 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per SINGAN, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SUNNING, 2 p.m.
Swatow, & Bangkok—Per LIANCHOW, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow & Haiphong—Per HANOL, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per DERWENT, 5 p.m.
Swatow—Per HYDRANGEA, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China, *Dairen, *Japan via *Canada, *United States, *Central, & *South America & *Europe via Seattle—Per AMAZON M., 10.30 p.m.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per ST. ALBANS, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters (0.30 a.m.)

Friday 11th Mar.

Shanghai & N. China—Per PAKHOI, 11 a.m.
Wei Hui Wei & Chefoo—Per CHIHILL, 1 p.m.
Philippine Island—Per YUEN SANG, 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHOW, 11 a.m.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez—Per STENTOR, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 10th March at 5 p.m.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Suez—Per STENTOR, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Philippine Is., *Shanghai, *N. China, *Japan via *Canada, *United States, *Central & *S. America & *Europe via Vancouver—Per TOYAMA M., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Saturday, 12th Mar.

Shanghai, North China & Japan—Per NANKIN, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SUI YANG, 11 a.m.
Saigon, Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India, Dhanushkodi, Aden & Europe via Marseille—Per PORTHOS, Reg. 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

Sunday 13th Mar.

Swatow, Amoy and Keelung—Per AMAKUSA M., 9 a.m.
Monday, 14th Mar.
Hoihow—Per HAUGHOW, 2 p.m.
Tientsin—Per KUEI CHOW, 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per HANG SANG, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan—Per KHYBER, 9 a.m.

Tuesday, 15th Mar.

Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden—Per YAT SHING, 2 p.m.
Amoy, *Shanghai & *N. China—Per SZECHUEN, 11 a.m.
*Japan, *Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, *Central & *S. America & *Europe via San Francisco—Per ANYO M., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
*Shanghai, N. China, Dairen, *Japan, *Canada, *United States, *C. & *S. America & *Europe via Victoria—Per ALABAMA M., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. EURYALUS arrived yesterday from Amoy and Swatow with 1,000 tons of cargo.
The s.s. ST. ALBANS came in yesterday afternoon from Kobe and Moji with 376 tons of cargo for Australian ports.
The HWAH HSIN arrived this morning from Saigon with no cargo—Mooring B 10.
From Saigon there also came the RAJAH of SARAWAK with 1,200 tons of rice—Mooring C 46.
The HYDRANGEA arrived this morning from Swatow with 105 tons. She experienced strong monsoon weather.

CLEARANCES AND DEPARTURES.

The EURYALUS left at 4 p.m. to-day for Singapore with 500 tons of cargo and 11 cabin passengers.
The FUSHIMI M. departed at 11 a.m. to-day for Seattle with 800 tons.
The DILWARA departs for Bombay to-morrow at noon with 1,288 tons of merchandise.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Hungaria—Messrs. F. Lafleur, J. V. Simpson, Yuan Hoi, S. A. Laxman, R. C. Elliot, Geiger, Master A. Archelangelsky, Messrs. W. M. Black, Kennebeck, Mitchell, J. Cursetji, Mrs. Frances Brown, Messrs. Nery Vannucci, S. Sha, G. Butz, Mr. and Mrs. Dehler, Messrs. W. C. Bass, Melvin Royer, C. D. Warfield, Miss B. Butz, Mr. E. Greuter, Mrs. H. V. Everett, Mrs. L. Westfall and child, Mrs. A. Weber, Messrs. R. Mell, Ho Ka Chun, C. W. Mantani, C. Hotchand, F. T. Melvani, Rev. Fr. G. Zamponi, Mr. Li Chau Ping, Mr. Mrs. and Miss E. Trefault, Messrs. B. Allen, J. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Banje, Messrs. Li Yiu Ting, Li Hang Kwong, N. D. Amra, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Whitley, Messrs. N. R. Sutherland, J. M. Tan, John Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Staller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schultze, Mrs. G. Ferkoeter, Messrs. James Blyth, Rudolf Franke and L. Model.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Mar. 1, 1921.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.	
1920.	1921.
Tydam	13.2 Below overflow
Tydam	26.2 Below overflow
Tydam	15.6 Below overflow
Tydam	15.6 Below overflow
Tydam	32.9 Below overflow
Tydam	34.6 Below overflow
Tydam	17.1 Below overflow
Pokulum	28.6 Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.	
1920.	1921.
Tydam	322.21
Tydam	41
Tydam	141.59
Tydam	713.26
Tydam	2.19
Pokulum	28.36
Total	1,185.02

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Feb. 1920 and 1921.	
1920.	1921.
Consumption	180.20
Estimated population	278,100
Consumption per head per day	22.5
Constant supply in all districts during Feb. of both 1920 and 1921.	

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.	
1920.	1921.
Kowloon	12.0
Gravitation	Below overflow
Reservoir	Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.	
1920.	1921.
Kowloon	239.00
Reservoir	281.34
Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Feb.	
1920.	14.9
1921.	12.3

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is excellent quality.

T. L. PERKINS,
Water Authority.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per LUCHOW, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 11 a.m.
Japan—Per NIKKO M., 10 a.m.
Shanghai & North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & *Europe via San Francisco—Per KOREA M., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
*Correspondence bearing vessel's names only.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T/T	2/3
Demand	2/3 1/2
4 m/s	2/3 1/2
30 d/s	
60 d/s	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	97 1/2
T/T Japan	91
T/T India	180
Demand, India	
T/T San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
T/T Java	126
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	6.00
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/4 1/2
4 m/s. D/E	2/5 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/6 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	46 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	6.60
6 m/s. France	6.80
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	44 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	180 1/2
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	180 1/2
On Yokohama	91
Demand, Manila	100
Demand, Singapore	97 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	93 1/2
Sovereign	Nom. 8.65
Gold loan per Tael	52.20
Bar Silver, ready	31 1/2
forward	30 3/8
Bank of England rates	7%
New York/London	3.89 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	1/10% dis.
10 "	1/2% dis.
5 "	1 1/2% dis.
Canton subcoins	15.8% dis.
Hongkong Mar. 9, 1921.	

WEATHER REPORT.

March 9d. 11h 39m.—Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostok, and decreased slightly from Weihaiwei to Shanghai. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anticyclone is probably central over S. W. Japan.

Fresh to moderate monsoon will continue over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.98 inches, against an average of 3.68 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Mar. 8, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the a. o. routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.
Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 55m. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.
The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

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Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,
Manager.



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METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
at 2 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 7 p.m.		
Barometer	30.08	30.12
Temperature	66	62
Humidity	64	83
Wind Direction	E. E. E. E. E.	E. E. E. E. E.
Wind Force	3	3
Weather	c	o
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest	66	66
Lowest	61	61
Temperature on the	8th	61
Temperature on the	9th	61
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		
H.K. Observatory, Mar. 9.		

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

I. P. Allen (2) from Seattle.
Birch c/o Seaborne, from Shilong.
Cook Care Dodwell, from Melbourne.
Danikaufau, from Saigon.
Dodge, from New York.
Hulsebates, from San Francisco.
Kaketylon, from Bradford.
Khange, from Bangkok.
Ross Lloyd, Station Hospital, from Davao Plaza.
Parmanand Indian, from Tachoban.
Rumitt, from London.
Yokuyon, from Keelung.
M. E. F. AIRBY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 8, 1921.

THE CORONET

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No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

TIDE TABLE.

7th Mar. to 13th Mar., 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 7	9 6	4 8	Mon. 12	9 11	4 11
Tues. 8	9 14	4 5	Tues. 13	9 19	4 8
Wed. 9	9 22	4 2	Wed. 14	9 24	4 5
Thur. 10	9 30	3 59	Thur. 15	9 30	3 56
Fri. 11	9 38	3 56	Fri. 16	9 36	3 53
Sat. 12	9 46	3 53	Sat. 17	9 42	3 50
Sun. 13	9 54	3 50	Sun. 18	9 48	3 47

in morning, a afternoon

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley at the
Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Bank	b. & sa.	785
East Asia	b.	116 1/2

Marine Insurances.

Cantons	b.	445
North China	n.	153
Union	b.	275
Yangtze	b.	24
Far Eastern	b.	120

Fire Insurances.

China Fire	b.	125
H. K. Fire	b.	320

Shipping.

Douglases	b.	69
H.K. Steamboats	b.	21 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	b.	25
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	n.	270
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	b.	260
Shells	n.	100/-
Ferries	b.	28 1/2

Refineries.

Sugars	b.	272 1/2
Malabons	b.	62

Mining.

Kailans	s.	92
Langkats	n.	14 1/2
Shanghai Loans	n.	14 1/2
Shai Explorations	b.	70 cts.
Rauba	n.	23/-
Tronchs	n.	12/6

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves	b.	91
K. Docks	b.	176
H.K. Docks	b.	132
N. Engineering	n.	30 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

K'loon Lands	b.	36
L. Reclamations	n.	133
West Points	b.	54
Cotton Mills.		